From the Beston Advertiser. A combination of speculators in New York is secured of borrowing large amounts of curmaking money so scarce as to produce a financial crists and temporary panic among holders of stocks and other values, and to drive prices down to an unuatural level. And it is gravely and even earnessly argued by those whose interest lies in the opposite direction. That those banks in New York which are not implicated in this movement should "ase their reserves." To neutralize it; in plain English. reserves" to neutralize it; in plain English, should wolate the law under which they exist by losning some part of that portion of their funds which they are expressly prohibited from losning under any circums ances, and which they are bound to hold in reserve to meet the current demands of their depositors. That these combinations and tricks of un-That these combinations and tricks of unscripulous gampling operators are a great moral aroug and a great cause of annoyance to the business community cannot be disputed. But it is no less clear that the proposed remeily would merely aggravate the disease. In the first place, there are always natural causes without which suon operations could not be successfully carried out. If money were really abundant, no gaug of couspirators could lock up enough of it to materially distress the public. At the present time, an unusually large At the present time, an unusually large part of the money capital of the country appears to be absorbed in a desperate attempt to hold an enormous amount of presidents at unnaturally high prices. The resources of Western banks and capitalists, and their credit at the East, are doubtless strained to the utmost in this ( ve trust) futile undertaking. Not only Eastern capital, but bank credit, has doubtless been pressed into the service, and the latter has been in many cases expanded beyond all safe or reasonable bounds. The banks have gone on lending not money but their own credit, until at last they can hardly meet their own liabilities from day to day, much less come to the relief

of borrowers.
The report of October 17 shows that the New York banks, with an aggregate capital of about \$83 500,000, had immediate habilities of about \$223,000,000, of which \$189,000,000 were deposits. To meet these they had less than \$59,000,000 in legal-tender notes and about \$9,000,000 of specie. The two together show a surplus of about \$12,000,000 above the strict requirement of the law; but, as the specie can only be regarded as a special deposit, the true statement would be \$214,000,000 of liabilities and \$59,000,000 of legal-tender reserve, or an apparent surplus of five and a hair millions. But as probably some \$25,000,000 of this reserve consisted of three per cent, certificates, which cannot be paid out to the public, the actual available amount of legal-tenders was probably less than \$35,000,000, or not seventeen per cent, of the immediate liabilities of the banks, and not twenty per cent of the deposits alone. Yet many of these deposits include the chief reserve of "lawful money" held, or supposed to be held, by muttitudes of banks in other parts of the country; so that this paltry hoard of thirty or thirty-ave millions comprises perhaps nearly one-balf of all the actual basis by which nearly nine handred millions of "money

But this is not all ror one-half the truth. The aggregate reserve, insignificant as it is, is only made tolerable by averaging bad and good together. It seems indeed almost incredible to what an extent many banks have loaned the money of their depositors, and how small are their means of immediate repayment. Greenwich Bunk, for instance, with a capital of \$200,000, had loaned \$1 100,000; and to repay deposits of above \$800,000 it had a reserve of \$140,000. The City Bank had loaned above four times its capital, and had only \$440,000 of paper reserve to meet deposits of above \$2,300,000. The People's Bank loan was three and a half times its capital, and with a paper reserve of less taga \$200,000 to meet deposits of \$1,200,000. Purk Bank has loaned seven and a half times its capital, so that a depreciation of less than one-seventh in the value of its load would sweep its capital away. But the climax is furnished by the "Bull's Head" Bank, with a capital of \$200,000, a loan of above \$1,700,000, depo-its of nearly \$1,900,000, and no reserve at all reported. There are other loans of four, five, and six times the capital of the bank, and the average is more than three times. When the days of our present paper delusion are over, will it be credited that such things were done

and were telerated? with this high pressure of expansion upon our monetary institutions, is it surprising that "corners" are so frequent and so latal? Can we wonder that banks, habitually owing from two to eight times their capital, should b powerless to help others, and in constant alarm for themselves? And are we to be told that the proper remedy for this state of things is to allow them to break down the last feeble barrier which still stands between them and insolvency No, the remedy lies in an exactly opposite

There are conservative banks in New York, though comparatively few even of these seem to maintain a reserve much beyond the legal minimum. But there is one brilliant exception, to which our attention is now directed for the first time. The Bank of Commerce aas a cap tal 1 \$10,000,000 and a loan or about \$24,000,000. Its circulation and deposits are about \$12,000,-000, of which some \$500,000 are offset by an equal amount of specie; and to meet the remaining \$11,500,000, it holds a legal-tender reserve of above \$6,700,000, or above 58 per cent. One-halt of tais amount might beloaned, and still leave this bank stronger than almost any other in the city. If all the others were equally lortified, the aggregate legal-tender reserve would be \$125,000,000, and no possibility of an artificial searcity could exist.

That this bank, with such a losn, can main-

tain such reserves, is due to the fact that it has pever distributed among its stockholders the exceptional profits of recent years, but has wisely held them in reserve, after dividing ten per cent, per annum, so that its available capi-tal has been in fact greatly augmented. Other banks may have done the same; but they have not, lke this one, employed their surplus to protect the public, but only to swell their already extravagant dividends, or to gratify a taste for unwarrantable expenditure. A day of reckoning will come when they may wish they pursued a different course.

The bearing of these faces upon the resumption of specie payments is obvious. If there is any truth in political economy and in the less sons of experience, this resumption cannot be accomplished and maintained without dimin-libing the aggregate liab lities of our banks by at least ove-fourth, probably one-third, perhaps nore. But how many of the banks in New York copid bear that diminution? One, and one only, could do so, and still retain a surplus above its legal reserve. If the United States treasury could have resumed specie payment on the 17th instant, the Bank of Commerce could have done the same, but probably not another bank in the country could have sately followed

If, there'ore, our banks wish to discourage unprincipled speculation, to bring gambiers to greef and to aid the Government in redeeming its dishonored obligations and restoring a sound standard of value, they have only to follow this now exceptional example, and to curtail steadily and resolutely that mischievous expansion of their credit which has wrought such incatculable mischief to the people, while it has filled their own vaults and the pockets of their stockholders with (to say the least) very questionable gains.

Timothy Titesmb (Dr. Holland) Gives a Picture of Mr. Spurgeon.

The rush to Mr. Epurgeon's church is so great that I took an early start, on a bright Bunday morning, in order to be served among the first strangers, if possible. On alighting at the door of the church, instead of being obliged to wait, I was met by some officer of the place and day, who inquired whether I would like to go directly into the church and wait my chance there. Responding in the affirmative to his polite proposition, he led the way, at the same time putting into my hand a slip of paper which he begged me to read. It was a request for a centribution to Mr. Spurgeon's institu-Sen for the education of clergymen. It first wite romance ended by settling down into a

was a very reat business transaction -one for which the practical and business-like Mr. Spurgeon is justiy celebrated. It was as much as to say:—"I have taken you out of the sun and given you a good chance for a good seat; now, if this amounts to anything to you, state the sum in silver or gold in the contribution box." I stated it, and took a seat in a sort of elevated waiting-stand, near the entrance. The officer told a gentleman that some "American friends" would like seats; and we -myself and party-were soon invited for-ward, and seated in some of the best pews in

Mr. Spurgeon's church is a very large and Mr. Spurgeon's church is a very large and well-contrived house, capable of holding a larger congregation, I judge, than that of Mr. Beecher, in Brooklyn. Indeed, it is claimed that it affords comfortable sitting to five thousand persons. There were not more than five hundred people in the church when I entered, but they came pouring in from that time forward, until every part of the building was crowded. The interior is oval, the platform pulpit standing out from one extremity, and permitting the seats to sweep entirely around, an arrangement which gives a pretty good-sized andience only the chance of seeing the back side of the speaker's head. The personal appearance of the great preacher has become so familiar to Americans, through engravings and the descriptions of letter-writers, that I need not say more than hat he impressed me, as he stepped quietly upon the stand, as a hearty, healthy, powerful man. After giving out a hymu, and begging the congregation not to sing it too slowly, he cined with them in the music. Then he read a telegram he had just received from some distant part of the kingdom, from a man who was dying, and who found himself, in a dark hour, unsustained by the Christian's hope. His prayer for this stranger was one of the most touching things I ever heard. Indeed, the whole prayer, of which this formed an episode, was marked with greater fervor, thorough spirituality, and a flow and a com-mand of language which much surpassed my expectations. When he finished his preaching, I was not left at a loss to understand the secret of his power. He is a good man, a strong man, thoroughly in earnest. There were passages in his sermon, not a few, which reminded me of Beecher. The same directness, the same bursts of grand and sweeping power, the same felicities of diction, which distinguish the performance of the American preacher were scattered through the sermon. Mr. Spurgeon's vocabulary is not so large as that of Mr. Beecher. He is not so completely en rapport with the world of nature, and his fancy and imagination are not so active; but he is dramatic, understands human nature, believes in Christianity (a good thing in a preacher), knows exactly what he wants to do, and drives straight forward to the end he seeks. I do not know that Mr. Spurgeon is Mr. Beecher's superior in anything, except it may be as a business man. His faculty of organization-of so setting other people to work as to multiply his own personal power a thousand fold-must distinguish him, in the results of his life, from Mr. Beecher. Mr. Spurgeon is doing by organization and institution what Mr. Beecker does by personal magnetism; Mr. Beecher inspires other clergymen; Mr. Spurgeon educates them, and so builds and shapes the policy of institutions that he will be producing preachers after his own kind long after he has passed away. The spirit of the man is kindly. His manner towards his people is familiar and fatherly. Like the Brooklyn preacher, too, he is not without his dash of humor. In short, I left his presence, at last, with a good taste in my mouth, and the firmest wish in my heart that the Lord would send into the world, and set to work, ten thousand just such sensational famatics as Mr. Spurgeon.

An Analysis of the Aversion Obtaining to Second Marriages.

From the London Leader. The sentiment of the age is, not without reason, opposed to second marriages. If matrimony were essentially the social partnership which some philosophers would fain make it-if it were sin ply a form of covenant binding the parties to love, honor, and obey, till divorce do part them - if it were modelled on the plan of that reformer who wanted to add as a proviso to the Prayer Book vow. "so long as we both shall love"-there would be no reasonable objection to entering into a second, third, fourth, or fifth partnership on the same elastic footing. Such a dispensation, indeed, would rea-lize the view of the late Adah Menken, that 'it is well to marry young and often." But, unfor-tunately for the reformers and the philosophers, and all the nice theorists, male and female, phi lantbropic, free-loving, and strong-minded, society persists in regarding marriage as much more solemn and spiritual contract than this. Much as it may vex the clear-seeing intellect of a Bradlaugh, society insists upon importing the providential element into the business, and making Heaven a witness of a the business, and making Heaven a witness of a contract voluntarily entered into for eternity. Perhaps society is very wrong for sli this—wrong in going to church at all—extremely wrong to subscribe to that palaver about fortaking all others, and cleaving only unto him or her, as the case may be. No doubt they order these things better in France, where the legal ceremony is the principal one, with church blessings thrown in ad valorem. It we could only get married quietly and without fuss, as they do in the opera, where an ardent basso draes an unwilling soorang to a side table, and drags an unwilling soprano to a side table, and is on the point of consummating the business with the aid of un Notario and a pad of blottingpaper, the social economist would rejoice. Meanwhile, however, society goes on getting married at the Eagle, and riveted at the Communion Table, and accepting a blessing from a posse of persons, one assisting the other, with a choral force well up in

"The voice that breathed through Eden, That earliest wedding day," and the organ played out the pair to Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and all the ecclesiastical pageantry complete. It is hard, atter all this, to attempt to dissociate the religious from the purely social pature of the proceeding. Let the bridegroom, if he be given to philosophical inquiry, try to dissociate them in his wife's pre-sence. Let him begin by observing, "After all, my dear, we are not married in the sight of Heaven, and all that; it's only a facon de par er; we have simply entered into a sort of partner ship, you know—like my association with old Jones in the office." Let him attempt this vein of meralizing, and from his wite's reply he will be able to estimate the rooted feeling of society in the matter. This, then, is the spirit which dictates that sentimental aversion to second marriages, which is not the less general in that it is seldom put into words. Matrimony being, from the sentimental point of view, a noly business, a bond which is not only to regulate this life, but in all likelihood to exercise an influence over the life to come, the incongruity, the indecency-nay, the very sacrilege-of admitting anto the sputtual compact more than one partner is sufficiently obvious? It savors of psychical polygamy. "I take Beatrice," says psychical polygamy. "I take Beatrice," says
Benedick, "as the one participant in my weal or
woe; I take her for time and for eternity."
But in a year or two Beatrice dies, and then
Benedick chooses Laura as the one participant
for time and eternity; and if he survives Laura
there is nothing to present him adding a third there is nothing to prevent him adding a third and fourth to the firm. Now, at esca new betrotument the sanctity of the business falls a peg. Nobody enters a second marriage with the same reverence, or carnestness, or ardor, with which he contracted the first. He is older and colder; familiarity with the estate has bred indifference; the being at his side is not a trembling, pure little soul whom all his strong chivairous nature rushes forth to protect, but a nice sort of person, who is going to look after his servants and see that his linen is kept in good order. Even with the

Darby and Joan jog-trot sort of existence; with the second one there is not even the romance to begin with. For lew men—so few as to be out of court—make a love-maten twice in their lives. The first marriage is contracted in the ardor of youth; the second is mostly a calcula-tion. Either the widower is weary of so itade, and has been hab tuated to the housewold order over which a mistress presides; or he sees the chance of a weathy alliance; or he has property, but no heir, and must needs bave one; or he wants somebody to look after his little comforts. There are a hundred mercenary pleas for a second marriage to one plea of affection. True love—we mean, now, true love in its flaming bachelor state, not the Darby and Joan jog-trot - seldem survives in a man after thirty. The tracest, faithfuliest, hottest, and most blisstrily uncomfortable love of all is calf-love, which seldem lasts after seventeen. Ail subsequent passions are a more imitation of this—not nail so ab-orbing, not a third so blind, not a terth so pure. The ealt outlives its calldom, gets the better of spooriness, laughs at it, and a few years later thes to produce it over again. But he never succeed. The taurine passions are a mere stage play. He may persunde himself that he is desperately in love with the dear girl, that she is an angel, that if she jilted him he would do something desperate—go mad, emigrate, blow out his brains, perhaps; but to his torer soul he knows that this is all a mere presense; that his heart is not as a reging furnace, but took as mildest shaving that his pulse would not bear her and beat had he lam for a century dead-indeed, if does not even quicken now when she enters the room. He sees her faults-none clearer; and be intends to correct them one day. There is nothing in his love like the wild adoring passion of the schoolboy-that comes but once in life, and the love which is bold enough to pro-pose and callous enough to treat of settlements s a mere earthly imitation of it. How much baser, then, a second marriage, which means a fitteth love! It into the first there entered some element of caution, or more ignoble shrewdness, the second is wholly compounded of these, and of a selfishness which is parent of them. The motives which lead a bachelor to propose are mostly single hearted enough; he to make her happy. But the widower enters the race with the intention that she shall make him happy. He is the first party to be considered, not she. And there are few single girls, and certainly no widows, contemplating an alliance with a once-matried man, who do an alliance with a once-married man, who do not fully understand this. When a woman accepts a widower she must feel the second-band nature of the bargain. There is no freshness about it; all the bloom has been rubbed off; the sighs are rechauffes, the vows are plattudes, the carreses have been rehearsed be ore. What a worn-out pump the human heart is so far as love making is concerned, after ten or fifteen years of married life! Is there anything more pathetic than forty woolng thurty-three, and counterfeiting the languors of twenty? Or anything more cynical than the sight of a bright-eyed maiden who imagines she holds in thrall that vieux mous ache of a heart which has sur vived the wear and tear of a matrimonial campaign? But, as a rule, she does not imagine anything of the kind; she accepts the situation at us true value, knowing that the widowed affections are so much Wardour street lumber; knowing that another woman has been before her and extracted all the pith and marrow of romance, leaving the husk to the second wife. She bargains, therefore, for a position, and not a passion, marries him for his money, or his title, or his status, or because she may not have another offer, or for any other motive that may be dominant— love being the last and least. Will she do a true wife's duty by him; will she be a second mother to his children; will she "order all things duly," like Lady Burleigh the First? Let the poor little neglected hearts that have sobbed themselves to sleep on their pillows make reply. As the second mamma is to be the drst, so is too second wife; it may be a cruel edition, sometimes a careless one, sometimes an ind fierently honest one, always an interior one. For you will fird the rule hold good that there is but one true love in life and one married love; the tirat holds precedence, the after one weatens in arithmetical progression. When widows and widowers pair, the sight has always the savor of a huckster's bargain. On ne revient pasa ses

Fashions for Thrifty People.

made of English water-proof cloth, or dark linsey, trimmed with a broad, heavily-corded black woollen band, called "Heronles" braid; a good, useful style in which to make them is with a single skirt, walking length, and lined, a straight Hungarian pelisse, lined to the waist with Canton flannel, belted in and ornamented upon the sides with a single wide military sash, and edged with fringe. A pelerine cape may be added to the pelisse for warmth, lined with flanuel, in which case an ordinary lining will be sufficient the waist of the pelisse. Scotch linsey and English water-proof range from \$1 to \$2 per yard; at the latter price water-proof cloth of the best style and quality is a yard and a half wide, and six or seven yards make a suit. Hercules braid is from one to two and three dollars per dozen yards, according to width. The Scotch poplins, in the scarlet and blue and green checks, are very nice for house dresses, wearing clean and always looking well and lady-like. It is indeed nearly impossible to wear them out: they always make over useful for children. The skirts of these dresses need no trimming; make them long at the back and full, putting the whole width of the back breadths in large gathers, add to the belt a rosette back and front, made of rather large leaves, bound with black velvet; trim the waist square with black velvet and chenille fringe if liked, and make leaf rosettes for the top of the sleeves, or the body may be left open in front, bordered with vel vet, and worn with a chemisette. Poplin velour, a heavily corded fabric, makes a very handsome dress-quite as handsome as silk. It is two dollars and a quarter, and is most fashionable in pearl grey garnet, crimson and black. A winter cloak of cloth should be made up as a pelisse with a cape, or as a round cloak, composed of two or three capes. The fur boa for the neck is properly adapted to these designs in cloaks. With the present style of dress warmer underclothing is required, and this must not be lost sight of. Long Balbriggan hose, knit or canton flannel drawers, warm flannel underskirt, and a "Boulevard" over agvery small hoop, will be found necessary to most ladies, especially those living in the country; and in addition, high lined boots, and possibly knit merino undershirts. Make the underclothing warm, at any rate. - Jennie June.

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LOBILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LINE From and after this case, she rates of treight by this line will be ten cents per 100 ibs. "Theavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered place All goods forwarded by New York agent free Opharse Sycont Garden. charge, except cartage,

For masher information, apply on the pier to JOHN F. OHL.

Offices.
JUHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 16 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
Uldun all & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 UHESAU's Street, Philadelphia. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-D C., vis Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lo Bellourg, Srissol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton and the Southwest.

and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first whar! a -- a Market street. Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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NUTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELLAW ALLE AND HARITAN CANAL.
EAPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY
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THRUUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goodr forwarded by all the lines going out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND
AND AGREGIES STRAMSHIP LINE
THAUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE
BOUTH AND WEST.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET
Street.

Street.
THROUGH BATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolins, via Seahoard Air Line Kairoad, connecding at Portsmonth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Denestita Railroad.

Virginia and Tennessee Air Libe and Alcoholic and Draville Ralirosd,
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOW ER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City T, P, CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat
Line with Furretter leaves a Rull etreet Wharf, for
Trenton, stopping at Tacoay, Torresdale, Beveriy,
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Bobolns' Wharf, and
White Hill. White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton,
Saturday, Nov. 7, don't go Saturday, Nov. 7, 9 A.M.

Monday, "9, 7½ a.M. Monday, "9, 11 A.M.

Tuesday, "10, 8 A.M. Tuesday, "27, 12 M.

Wed'day, "11, 8½ a.M. Wed day, "11, 12½ P.M.

Thursday "12, 9 a.M. Inusday, "12, 1 P.M.

Friday, "13, 10 a.M. Friday, "13, 2 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate
places, 25 cents.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER,
AND HOUR.—Fare, in cease, Excursion tickete, is come.
The exemute ARIAL leaves CHESNUT Street
Wharf at 5 to A. h., and retarning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, is cents, The FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, Cannot be Drilled! CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DE-

whari at 3 P M. Fare, to cents. UHESNUT Street OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Breaker JOHN SYLVE-TER will make daily ing at Chester and Mattas Hyok, leaving ARCH Street what f at 9 to A. M. and 2 to P. M. returning. Light freights taken. WAREHOUSES, (Masonie Hall), Phila.,

L. W. BURNS 4 28 tf DAILY EXCURSIONS .- THE

Splendar Steamboat JOHN A. WAR-N.E.A., caves CHESNUT Street Woarf, Philada, at 1 O'clock and 6 O'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching as Riverton. Torresdate, Andalusia, and Beverly. Heterning, leaves Bristol at 7 O'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 ots. \$ 115

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a. u Swiit-sure Lines, via Delaware and Rarian
Canal, on and after the 18th of hisrch, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Norshern and
Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating
terms, apply to William M. Baird & Co.,
112 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue, SUNDAY EXCURSION.—
CHANGE OF TIME.—The spiendid
steamer I WILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf is
\$\( \frac{1}{2} \) A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bentol,
touching at Tacopy, Riverton, and alusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare,
25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMAS-TER U. S. A.. No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADRIPHIA, November 4, 1868.
By direction of Brevet Major-General D. H.
RUCKER, Quartermaster-General United States
Army, Sealed Proposals will be received at this
office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, November 12, 1868,
for gelivery to the Quartermaster's Department, as
the echuyikili Arsenal, of the following articles,
viz.—

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAVES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinte, or "spiege! Essen," the best resistant to burgiars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, isoles' jeweiry, etc etc., both plain and in initation of handsome piaces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the votor at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONGON; the WORLD'S FAIR, New YORK; the ANDSHILON UNIVERSELLE, PATE, and WINNERS OF THE WAGES OF 20,000 FARANCS at the recent international contest in Patits are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agains. VIZ.:— Letter Paper, 12 lbs., 7 pens ruling..... 

per sample.

Envelopes, Letter ('uff'), size 6x3½ in., as
per sample.

Envelopes, Official (buff') size 65½ x35½ in., as 

tact, the balance within sixty (60) days from same date.

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished wit be submitted by parties bidding.

The right is reserved of relecting all bids deemed unreasonable, and also of accepting the lowest hid on any of the articles required.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for all the articles furnished during the month. Any additional information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,

Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. 4.